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S. R. A.—Fed. Hort. Bd. 48. Issued March 19, 1918.

United States Department of Agriculture,

FEDERAL HORTICULTURAL BOARD.

C. L. MARLATT, *Chairman;* W. A. ORTON, GEO. B. SUDWORTH, W. D. HUNTER, KARL F. KELLERMAN; R. C. ALTHOUSE, *Secretary.*

SERVICE AND REGULATORY ANNOUNCEMENTS.

JANUARY, 1918.

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THE PINK BOLLWORM SITUATION.

The latest estimate of infestation surrounding Trinity Bay involves between 6,000 and 7,000 acres of cotton land. Some 4,000 acres of this infested land have already been cleaned up, and it is expected to have this work pretty well completed within a few weeks. Provision is made for the prompt milling, under supervision, of all seed from the infested fields and the shipment to Galveston for export of all the lint cotton. The technical force, State and Federal, in charge of the field inspection and surveys and the direction of the clean-up work numbers some 40 experts. The labor force varies from several hundred to upward of a thousand men.

A proclamation has been issued by the governor of Texas defining two zones in which the pink bollworm has been found to exist and forbidding the shipment of cotton from these zones and providing for the destruction of the cotton and cotton plants therein. These zones are: (1) Hearne, Tex., comprising all territory within a radius of 3 miles of the Planters' Oil Mill at Hearne, and (2) the infested district in southeast Texas, to include all the infested territory about Trinity Bay and tributary to Beaumont. Zone 2 involves all of Chambers and Jefferson Counties and portions of the counties of Galveston, Brazoria, Harris, Liberty, and Hardin. This action is taken as a preliminary to the declaration of cotton-free zones for the areas thus described which it is expected the governor will shortly issue.

The State extension service of Texas is cooperating in educational work with respect to the planting of such substitute crops for cotton as peanuts, soy beans, sugar cane, etc.

A meeting of the entomologists of the Southern States was held at Houston, January 18–19, to consider the pink bollworm situation. Resolutions were passed approving the action taken by the Federal and State authorities for the suppression of the pink bollworm in Texas and for preventing its further distribution not only within the State of Texas but also to other cotton-growing States.

A supplemental estimate of an appropriation of $500,000 to cover the pink bollworm work for the fiscal year 1919 is included in the agricultural appropriation bill as it passed the House. This is a reduction from the estimate of $800,000 submitted by the Department of Agriculture. Under this appropriation the following items of work are designated: For border traffic control, $50,000; for surveys in Mexico to determine distribution and for the extermination of local infestations in Mexico near the border of the United States, $25,000; for investigating in Mexico or elsewhere the pink bollworm as a basis for control measures, $25,000; and for survey and clean-up work in Texas, including the establishment of cotton-free zones and areas and similar work in Mexico as may be necessitated, $400,000.

Messrs. August Busck and U. C. Loftin are now in the Laguna, organizing the research station, to be joined about the middle of February by Mr. K. B. McKinney. Mr. H. C. Thompson, of the Bureau of Plant Industry, an expert in the culture of peanuts, is temporarily with this station to advise the planters in the Laguna with respect to the growth of this crop in substitution for cotton.

NEW SUBJECTS FOR POSSIBLE QUARANTINE.

A cornstalk borer, *Pyrausta nubilalis* Hbn., has been introduced into New England from Europe, apparently in connection with importations of hemp brought to the mouth of the Mystic River, inasmuch as the infestation seems to be confined to towns near the mouth of this river. This insect, from the extent of territory already covered and its wide range of food plants, may possibly have gotten beyond quarantine action. It is being investigated by Massachusetts entomologists in cooperation with the Bureau of Entomology of this department.

The second new importation is the banana-root borer (*Cosmopolites sordidus* Germar), which has appeared near Miami, Fla. This insect occurs widely in foreign tropical countries and affects bananas and possibly also sugar cane. A determined effort to exterminate it in Florida is now under way, in which this department is cooperating with the State officials. A notice of hearing in relation to a proposed quarantine, prohibiting the further entry of banana roots or suckers, will probably be shortly issued.

[T. D. 37468.]

PLANT QUARANTINE.

Importation of Sweet Potatoes and Yams from all Foreign Countries Prohibited.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *January 2, 1918.*

To officers of the customs and others concerned:

The appended notice of quarantine No. 2), prohibiting importations of all varieties of sweet potatoes and yams from all foreign countries, effective January 1, 1918, is published for your information and guidance.

You will please observe that the notice does not apply to the Territories of Hawaii and Porto Rico.

L. S. ROWE, *Assistant Secretary.*

[Then follows the text of the quarantine.]

SWEET POTATOES AND YAMS PROHIBITED IMPORTATION IN THE MAILS.

OFFICE OF SECOND ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL,
Washington, January 9, 1918.

In view of the order effective on and after January 1, 1918, issued by the Secretary of Agriculture under the authority conferred by the plant quarantine act of August 20, 1912, any variety of sweet potatoes or yams is prohibited importation in the mails from any foreign country, except for experimental or scientific purposes by the Department of Agriculture: *Provided*, That the entry for immediate export or for immediate transportation and exportation in bond of sweet potatoes and yams of all varieties may be permitted in accordance with the regulations governing such entry for immediate export or for immediate transportation and exportation in bond, promulgated by the Secretary of Agriculture October 20, 1917.

Postmasters and other postal officials are instructed to give careful attention and the widest possible publicity to the foregoing and to cause to be returned to origin immediately all mail importations of the products mentioned, except such as are addressed to the office of "Foreign Seed and Plant Introduction, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.," and except such products from foreign countries as are intended for immediate export or for immediate transportation and exportation in bond in accordance with the regulations promulgated by the Secretary of Agriculture, as above mentioned, which should be allowed to go forward to addressees in regular course.

OTTO PRAEGER,
Second Assistant Postmaster General.

[The Department of Agriculture is in receipt of a letter from the Second Assistant Postmaster General advising that the necessary information respecting the prohibition against the importation of sweet potatoes and yams has been communicated to the International Bureau of the Universal Postal Union at Berne, Switzerland, for notification to the countries comprising the Postal Union.]

Restrictions on Mailing Sweet Potatoes and Yams in Hawaii and Porto Rico.

OFFICE OF THIRD ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL,
Washington, January 17, 1918.

Quarantine order No. 30, issued December 18, 1917, effective January 1, 1918, by the Secretary of Agriculture under authority of the plant quarantine act of August 20, 1912, quarantining the Territories of Hawaii and Porto Rico on account of the sweet potato weevil (*Cylas formicarius*) and the sweet potato scarabee (*Euscepes batatae*), prohibits the movement from those Territories into or through any other Territory, State, or district of the United States of all varieties of sweet potatoes and yams.

Under the provisions of paragraph 1, section 478, Postal Laws and Regulations, the acceptance for mailing of the plant products named is subject to the restrictions of the order above mentioned, and postmasters in Hawaii and Porto Rico shall not, therefore, accept sweet potatoes or yams for mailing to points outside of the respective Territories.

The quarantine order does not apply to the movement by the United States Department of Agriculture of the plant products named for experimental or scientific purposes.

A. M. DOCKERY,
Third Assistant Postmaster General.

PROHIBITION OF GROWTH OF COTTON A NECESSARY FEATURE OF PINK BOLLWORM CONTROL.

WASHINGTON, *January 12, 1918.*

Mr. E. B. PICKETT, Jr., *Liberty, Tex.*

DEAR SIR: I have your letter of December 27, transmitting a petition signed by citizens of Liberty County, Tex.

The pink bollworm situation in southeastern Texas and particularly in the regions surrounding Trinity Bay is very serious. If this insect is allowed to establish itself in this region or to escape from it and become generally distributed in Texas and throughout the cotton area of the South, the annual losses will run into the hundreds of millions. As you are aware, Congress has granted special appropriations totaling $300,000 to prevent the further entry of this insect from Mexico and to control any sporadic outbreaks in Texas or elsewhere in the South. Under this appropriation extensive eradication operations have been already carried out in the cases of two local outbreaks in Texas, namely, at Hearne and in the vicinity of Beaumont. Similar work is now in full progress in the Trinity Bay district. These efforts may go for naught unless provision is made to prevent the growth of cotton in these areas next year. In other words, it can not be hoped that all the cotton can be destroyed and all the insects exterminated, and therefore, as a measure of precaution, it is extremely desirable that no cotton be grown in these cleared areas next year so that the insects which may survive the radical treatment now being given will find nothing on which to subsist and will perish.

The Federal Government has funds and can aid the State of Texas in this important eradication work, but the Federal powers do not extend to the prohibition of the growth of cotton or the establishment of cotton-free areas in Texas or other States. These powers are State powers, and if any cotton-free zones are established in Texas they must be established under State law. The Legislature of Texas last year passed an enabling act under which cotton-free zones and cotton-free areas can be established, and the Federal Government expects to cooperate with the State of Texas in this work.

The importance of this work is fully realized by the cotton planters of Texas and the work in the main has had their sympathy and hearty support and, in some instances, financial aid. Unless the State of Texas and the United States work in hearty cooperation the pink bollworm will become established in Texas, and instead of the necessity of a cotton-free zone or area for one or two years, Texas will be burdened with an insect which will probably take a toll of from one-third to one-half of its cotton crop forever after, and this same percentage of loss will very quickly extend throughout the entire cotton belt of the United States. This is a time, therefore, for all to work together in hearty cooperation to effect the extermination of this pest in Texas and to prevent its further entry.

You no doubt are aware of the meeting of farmers held at Houston on January 3, and perhaps some of your citizens attended it. The State commissioner of agriculture announced there that day that under the law, he would be compelled to recommend to the governor the establishment of a free cotton zone or district for a period of three years. The reasons for his action were given in detail, and representatives of the Department of Agriculture made plain the probability that other States would quarantine against Texas in the event Texas did not undertake to eradicate the pest. In fact, the State of Florida has already quarantined against Texas. If such a quarantine were established by other States, it would cover not only the movement of cotton and cotton seed, but the movement of all railroad cars in which cotton or cotton seed had been hauled. Under such restrictions the cotton growers of Texas would be under very serious disadvantage.

At the Houston meeting, the representatives of the Department of Agriculture and the agricultural and mechanical college offered every possible aid to the farmers

of the district in raising other crops and presented facts which show an encouraging prospect for profitable returns.

Very truly yours,

D. F. HOUSTON, *Secretary.*

JANUARY 31, 1918.

Mr. M. L. DEAN,

Washington Department of Agriculture, Olympia, Wash.

DEAR SIR: I have your letter of January 18 relative to Senate bill No. 3344, entitled "A bill to prohibit the importation of nursery stock into the United States in order to prevent the introduction of insect pests and plant diseases."

I am inclosing herewith a memorandum which sets forth the views of the department regarding the prohibition of the importation of nursery stock into the United States.

Very truly yours,

D. F. HOUSTON, *Secretary.*

MEMORANDUM REGARDING THE PROHIBITION OF THE IMPORTATION OF NURSERY STOCK IN THE UNITED STATES.

Numerous inquiries have been received by the department regarding the prohibition, in order to prevent the introduction of insect pests and plant diseases, of the importation of nursery stock into the United States, except for experimental or scientific purposes by the United States Department of Agriculture, effective July 1, 1918.

The experts of the department have given careful consideration to this matter and also to the proposal regarding the immediate exclusion of certain classes of nursery stock and the exclusion of other classes after the expiration of a reasonable period to permit adjustment of the interests affected.

As to the need of additional Federal plant quarantine powers, it may be pointed out that the Federal plant quarantine act of 1912, as amended, gives authority to enforce any prohibitions or other restrictions on the importation of nursery stock or other plants and plant products necessary to prevent the introduction of insect pests and plant diseases. Under this act there are now in force 11 foreign quarantines prohibiting, and eight orders regulating, the entry of plants and plant products. This act includes not only the plants actually described as "nursery stock," but also any other class of plants or plant products the entry of which it may be desirable to restrict or prohibit. Furthermore, wherever the necessity therefor arises, in order to prevent the introduction of dangerous diseases or insects, the importation of whole classes of plants, or those coming from specified world regions, can be prohibited or regulated.

As a result of the consideration which the experts of the department have given the matter, it appears very doubtful whether the horticultural development of this country has reached the point where the complete exclusion of foreign nursery stock, in order to prevent the introduction of diseases and insects, could have other than harmful effect. Precipitate action at this time would give no opportunity for readjustment to those phases of the industry which would be most seriously affected and would greatly handicap plant propagators of the United States and work financial injury to many branches of horticulture. At the present time there is no available supply of stocks in this country for the production of many kinds of fruits and ornamentals, nor is it possible now to obtain from domestic sources seeds from which several of these stocks can be grown.

The situation, therefore, calls for constructive action. Before any general program of exclusion, if such should be necessary to protect this country against insects and plant diseases, could be intelligently considered, more information is needed concerning the importations now being made, the necessity therefor, as well as the existence and geographical distribution of foreign plant parasites likely to be introduced with such importations. This information is now being accumulated by the branches of the department dealing with such matters. The Bureau of Plant Industry is extending its studies of nursery problems to secure definite information regarding the kinds and quantities of plant material grown abroad and introduced as seeds and stocks or materials for forcing; the practicability of growing these seeds and stocks and other plant materials in this country; encouragement of local activities for the production of plant materials we now import, including seeds for such stocks as pear, cherry, peach, apple, and other fruits; and the determination of localities in the United States where stocks and similar plant materials may be successfully grown. Several field

stations, well located, equipped, and organized, are already available for this work, and valuable records, the accumulation of nearly 20 years' world-wide explorations, also are at hand for immediate use.

Much of this work will be carried out through the Office of Foreign Seed and Plant Introduction of the Bureau of Plant Industry. This office is charged with all matters relating to the introduction for this Department of foreign seeds, plants, bulbs, etc., for scientific and experimental purposes and cooperates with the Federal Horticultural Board in maintaining facilities for inspection and quarantine. This office has already been the means of introducing, testing, propagating and distributing many new plants, including among these a number of promising disease-resistant pears, peaches, cherries, roses and other plants which are now being propagated and tested preparatory to their more widespread use.

The experts of this department feel that every reasonable effort should be made to stimulate the propagation in the United States of necessary plant stocks in order to eliminate the danger of bringing in dangerous plant diseases and insect pests. In any event, if, in order to protect this country against such plant diseases and insects, it should become necessary to consider the complete exclusion of nursery stock, the matter should develop gradually, affording opportunity for adjustment, rather than result from immediate and drastic action. In the meantime, under the existing plant quarantine act, quarantine action in addition to that now in force can be promptly taken as to any plant or class of plants or plant products whenever it is evident that the danger outweighs the sacrifices involved.

ENFORCEMENT OF THE ACT OF MARCH 4, 1915, PROVIDING FOR TERMINAL INSPECTION OF MAIL SHIPMENTS OF PLANTS AND PLANT PRODUCTS.

The following letter of instructions to postmasters in California was submitted in response to a representation by Mr. G. H. Hecke, State commissioner of horticulture of California, of failure of enforcement of this law on the part of many of the post offices of that State:

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
THIRD ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL,
Washington, January 28, 1918.

POSTMASTER:

It has come to attention that some postmasters in the State of California fail to comply with the law, act of Congress of March 4, 1915, and the regulations thereunder embodied in section 478¼, Postal Laws and Regulations, prescribing that parcels containing plants or plant products subject to terminal inspection shall, upon payment of the necessary postage, be sent to the nearest inspection point for proper inspection before they may be delivered to the addressees.

In order to prevent the introduction of dangerous or injurious plant diseases or insect infestations, it is of the utmost importance that the foregoing requirement be complied with in every case, and you are requested to be careful to see that no parcels of plants or plant products subject to terminal inspection received at your office are delivered without having first been submitted to an inspector and passed.

In this connection carefully read section 478¼, Postal Laws and Regulations, and the instructions pertaining to the inspection of plants and plant products addressed to places in California, published in the June, 1915, and subsequent supplements to the Postal Guide.

A. M. DOCKERY,
Third Assistant Postmaster General.

LIST OF CURRENT QUARANTINE AND OTHER RESTRICTIVE ORDERS.

QUARANTINE ORDERS.

The numbers assigned to these quarantines indicate merely the chronological order of issuance of both domestic and foreign quarantines in one numerical series. The quarantine numbers missing in this list are quarantines which have either been superseded or revoked. For convenience of reference these quarantines are here classified as domestic and foreign.

DOMESTIC QUARANTINES.

Date palms.—Quarantine No. 6: Regulates the interstate movement of date palms or date-palm offshoots from Riverside County, Cal., east of the San Bernardino meridian; Imperial County, Cal.; Yuma, Maricopa, and Pinal Counties, Ariz.; and Webb County, Tex.; on account of the Parlatoria scale (*Parlatoria blanchardi*) and the Phoenicococcus scale (*Phoenicococcus marlatti*).

Cotton seed and cottonseed hulls.—Quarantine No. 9: Prohibits the importation of cotton seed and cottonseed hulls from the Territory of Hawaii on account of the pink bollworm.

Hawaiian fruits.—Quarantine No. 13, revised: Prohibits or regulates the importation from Hawaii of all fruits and vegetables, in the natural or raw state, on account of the Mediterranean fruit fly and the melon fly.

Sugar cane.—Quarantine No. 16: Prohibits the importation from Hawaii and Porto Rico of living canes of sugar cane or cuttings or parts thereof, on account of certain injurious insects and fungus diseases.

Cotton.—Quarantine No. 23, revised: Regulates the movement of cotton from Hawaii to the continental United States, on account of the pink bollworm.

Gipsy moth and brown-tail moth.—Quarantine No. 27: Regulates the movement interstate to any point outside of the quarantined towns and territory, or from points in the generally infested area to points in the lightly infested area, of stone or quarry products, and of the plants and the plant products listed therein. This quarantine covers portions of the New England States.

Five-leafed pines, Ribes and Grossularia.—Quarantine No. 26: Probihits the interstate movement of five-leafed pines, currant and gooseberry plants from all States east of and including the States of Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, Arkansas, and Louisiana to points outside of this area; prohibits, further, the interstate movement of five-leafed pines and black currant plants to points outside the area comprising the States of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, and New York.

Sweet potato and yam.—Quarantine No. 30: Prohibits the movement from the Territories of Hawaii and Porto Rico into or through any other Territory, State, or District of the United States of all varieties of sweet potatoes and yams (*Ipomoea batatas* and *Dioscorea* spp.), regardless of the use for which the same are intended, on account of the sweet potato weevil (*Cylas formicarius*) and the sweet potato scarabee (*Euscepes batatae*).

FOREIGN QUARANTINES.

Irish potato.—Quarantine No. 3: Prohibits the importation of the common or Irish potato from Newfoundland; the islands of St. Pierre and Miquelon; Great Britain, including England, Scotland, Wales, and Ireland; Germany; and Austria-Hungary on account of the disease known as potato wart.

Mexican fruits.—Quarantine No. 5, as amended: Prohibits the importation of oranges, sweet limes, grapefruit, mangoes, achras sapotes, peaches, guavas, and plums from the Republic of Mexico, on account of the Mexican fruit fly.

Five-leafed pines, Ribes, and Grossularia.—Quarantine No. 7, as amended: Prohibits the importation from each and every country of Europe and Asia, and from the Dominion of Canada and Newfoundland of all five-leafed pines and all species and varieties of the genera *Ribes* and *Grossularia*, on account of the white-pine blister rust.

Cotton seed and cottonseed hulls.—Quarantine No. 8, as amended: Prohibits the importation from any foreign locality and country, excepting only the locality of the Imperial Valley, in the State of Lower California, Mexico, of cotton seed (including seed cotton) of all species and varieties, and cottonseed hulls, on account of the pink bollworm. Cotton and cotton seed from the Imperial Valley may be entered under permit and regulation.

Seeds of avocado or alligator pear.—Quarantine No. 12: Prohibits the importation from Mexico and the countries of Central America of the seeds of the avocado or alligator pear, on account of the avocado weevil.

Sugar cane.—Quarantine No. 15: Prohibits the importation from all foreign countries of living canes of sugar cane or cuttings or parts thereof, on account of certain injurious insects and fungus diseases. There are no restrictions on the entry of such materials into Hawaii and Porto Rico.

Citrus nursery stock.—Quarantine No. 19: Prohibits the importation from all foreign localities and countries of all citrus nursery stock, including buds, scions, and seeds, on account of the citrus canker and other dangerous citrus diseases. The term "citrus," as used in this quarantine, includes all plants belonging to the subfamily or tribe *Citratæ*.

European pines.—Quarantine No. 20: Prohibits, on account of the European pine-shoot moth (*Evetria buoliana*), the importation from all European countries and localities of all pines not already excluded by quarantine No. 7.

Indian corn or maize and related plants.—Quarantine No. 24, as amended: Prohibits the importation from southeastern Asia (including India, Siam, Indo-China, and China), Malayan Archipelago, Australia, New Zealand, Oceania, Philippine Islands, Formosa, Japan, and adjacent islands, in the raw or unmanufactured state, of seed and all other portions of Indian corn or maize (*Zea mays* L.), and the closely related plants, including all species of Teosinte (*Euchlaena*), Job's tears (*Coix*), *Polytoca*, *Chionachne*, and *Sclerachne*, on account of the downy mildews and *Physoderma* diseases of Indian corn, except that Indian corn or maize may be imported on compliance with the conditions prescribed in the regulations of the Secretary of Agriculture.

Citrus fruit.—Quarantine No. 28: Prohibits the importation from eastern and southeastern Asia (including India, Siam, Indo-China, and China), the Malayan Archipelago, the Philippine Islands, Oceania (except Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand), Japan (including Formosa and other islands adjacent to Japan), and the Union of South Africa, of all species and varieties of citrus fruits, on account of citrus canker, except that oranges of the mandarin class (including satsuma and tangerine varieties) may be imported on compliance with the conditions prescribed in the regulations of the Secretary of Agriculture.

Sweet potato and yam.—Quarantine No. 29: Prohibits the importation for any purpose of any variety of sweet potatoes or yams (*Ipomea batatas* and *Dioscorea* spp.) from all foreign countries and localities, on account of the sweet potato weevils (*Cylas* spp.) and the sweet potato scarabee (*Euscepes batatae*).

OTHER RESTRICTIVE ORDERS.

The regulation of the entry of nursery stock from foreign countries into the United States was specifically provided for in the plant-quarantine act. The act further provides for the similar regulation of any other class of plants or plant products when

the need therefor shall be determined. The entry of the plants and plant products listed below has been brought under such regulation:

Nursery stock.—Nursery stock is entered under regulations requiring a permit, foreign certification and marking, reporting arrival and distribution, and inspection at destination. The term "nursery stock" includes all field-grown florists' stock, trees, shrubs, vines, cuttings, grafts, scions, buds, fruit pits and other seeds of fruit and ornamental trees or shrubs, and other plants and plant products for propagation, except field, vegetable, and flower seeds, bedding plants, and other herbaceous plants, bulbs, and roots.

Irish potatoes.—The importation of Irish potatoes is prohibited altogether from the countries enumerated in the potato quarantine. Potatoes may be admitted from other foreign countries in accordance with the order of December 22, 1913, bringing the entry of potatoes under restriction on account of injurious potato diseases and insect pests. The following countries have qualified for the importation of potatoes under the regulations issued under said order: Denmark, Holland, Belgium, Cuba, Bermuda, and the Dominion of Canada. The regulations issued under this order have been amended so as to permit, free of any restrictions whatsoever under the plant-quarantine act, the importation of potatoes from any foreign country into the Territories of Porto Rico and Hawaii for local use only and from the Dominion of Canada and Bermuda into the United States or any of its Territories or districts.

Avocado or alligator pear.—The order of February 27, 1914, prohibits the importation from Mexico and the countries of Central America of the fruits of the avocado or alligator pear, except under permit and in accordance with the other provisions of the regulations issued under said order, on account of the avocado weevil. Entry is permitted only through the port of New York, and is limited to the large, thick-skinned variety of the avocado. The importation of the small, purple, thin-skinned variety of the fruit of the avocado and of avocado nursery stock under 18 months of age is prohibited.

Cotton.—The order of April 27, 1915, prohibits the importation of cotton from all foreign countries and localities, except under permit and in accordance with the other provisions of the regulations issued under said order, on account of injurious insects, including the pink bollworm. These regulations apply in part to cotton grown in and imported from the Imperial Valley, in the State of Lower California, in Mexico.

Corn.—The order of March 1, 1917 (Amendment No. 1, with Regulations, to Notice of Quarantine No. 24), prohibits the importation of Indian corn or maize in the raw or unmanufactured state from the countries and localities listed in Notice of Quarantine No. 24, except under permit and in accordance with the other provisions of the regulations issued under said order, on account of injurious diseases of Indian corn.

Cottonseed products.—The order of June 23, 1917, prohibits the importation of cottonseed cake, meal, and all other cottonseed products, except oil, from all foreign countries, and a second order of June 23, 1917, prohibits the importation of cottonseed oil from Mexico, except under permit and in accordance with the other provisions of the regulations issued under said orders, on account of injurious insects, including the pink bollworm.

Citrus fruits.—The order of June 27, 1917 (Notice of Quarantine No. 28, with Regulations), prohibits the importation from the countries and localities listed therein of all species and varieties of citrus fruits, excepting only oranges of the mandarin class (including satsuma and tangerine varieties), on account of the citrus canker disease. Oranges of the mandarin class (including satsuma and tangerine varieties) may be imported under permit and in accordance with the other provisions of the regulations issued under said order.

WASHINGTON : GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE : 1918